LOSS OF THE GEORGE S. WRIGHT.

Names of the Officers and Crew-The

in Search of the Shipwrecked Men.

United States Steamer Lincoln Gone

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1873.

A despatch received last night from Portland.

Oregon, gives the following names of the officers

and crew of the steamer George S. Wright, which

was wrecked near Cape Caution, between Sitka

Weisier, purser; John Sutton, chief engineer; James Miner, second engineer; Daniel Noenan,

First Mate; William Price, second mate; P. Claw-

son, and Owen McSough, firemen; Edward Johnson. A. Dunn, James Irwin, Gus. Profie and J. Jensen, seamen; Christopher Adammi, steward; Pedro Salvo, cook; C. Bevendehl, waiter; Moses Baptiste, pantryman; an Indian mess boy, and two Indian coal passers.

The United States steamer Lincoln left Fort Townsend on Saturday for the scene of the wrack to ascertain if any of the passengers or crew could be found. The steamer Gussie Teifair is expected back from siths, the latter part of this week. It is known that Major Waiker and wife were on board the steamer.

WRECK OF THE VOLUNTEER.

The wreck of the steamer Volunteer, before re-

ported ashore on Kittyhawk beach, went to pieces

on Saturday morning during a heavy gale. A por-tion of the hull lies bottom upwards. The cargo of the Volunteer lies on the beach awaiting saipment

POMEROY'S \$7,000 CAUSING TROUBLE.

J. Q. Page brought suit in the District Court here

to-day against Governor Osborn, Lieutenant Gov-

ernor Stover, State Treasurer Hayes and Colonel

York for the recovery of the \$7,000 procured by the latter from Senator Pomeroy. The Sheria found the money in the State Treasurer's sale and took charge of it. The defendants subsequently gave bonds for the money under the statute, and the historic packages were restored to them.

Mark This:—The Cough That Might produce Tubercles on the Lungs to-merrow can be cured to-day by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—The Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS for 1873, just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, of 118 Nassan street, are of the must arrise truly proportioned and elegant hats yot some first truly proportioned and elegant hats yot some first truly proportioned and elegant hats yot some first truly proportioned and elegant hat yot sometimes from all vulcar-exaggeration, which is sometimes mistaken for stiractiveness. It is a Hat approps to the man of fashion and refinement.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

-Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49

Bond street, New York, cures with prescriptions espe-cially adapted to the nature of the case Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair. Dandruff, Ringworm, Salt Rheum-or any disease or complaints of the scalp.

A.—For Pimples on the Face, Black-heads and Fleshworms use PERRY'SIMPROVED COME-DONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medi-cine. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freekles and Tan use PERRY'S NOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot 49 Bond street.

A.—An Unnatural Redness of the Nose or face is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York. A cure guaranteed.

A .- Wedding and Ball Cards, Latess

I will pay \$1,000 to any person who will produce a remedy that will instantly remove and so readily and permanently cure any pain in the head, teeth, temples, neek, shoulders, breast, back, heart, lungs, sides, hips, abdomen, legs, ankles, feet, toes, internal or external, acute or chronic; old ulcers, fresh wounds, frightful cancers—in fact all pain, from any cause, rheumaile of neuralgic, from a mosquito but to the most intense labor pains, as quick as PAIN PAINT, or reduce inflammation appains, as quick as PAIN PAINT, or reduce inflammation appains, as quick as PAIN PAINT, or reduce inflammation appains, as quick as PAIN PAINT, or reduce inflammation apparently as soon, give no pain or color

Bartlett's "Boulevard," Street and Park AMPS and Torch and Key for lighting all Street Lamps anstantaneously, the same now used in New York city, tre being adopted everywhere. Office, 569 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured with-ut pain by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner-Fution. Corn Annihilator, by mail, 50 cents.

Liquid Cocoa, for Bakers and Confec-tioners' use, superior quality, for sale at the Chocalate Manufactory of WALLACE & CO., 29 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

Needles for All Sewing Machines, wholesale and retail. BARTLETT, manufacturer. Depot 569 Broadway, corner Prince street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, irculars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street,

Royal Havana Lottery.-New Scheme

Royal Havana Lottery.—Circulars and information furnished. R. ORTEGA, No. 9 Wall street, Post office box 1,846.

The Old Reliable Hall Safe, 345 and

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME, TALK, AND I. it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs, Dr. E. S. Foote, author of "Madical Common Sense," of 120 Lexington avenue, who entertains everybody with his pen and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon the cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price-\$3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table malled free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth \$10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address Mi'RRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East Twenty-eighth street, New York.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH IS NOW out, and contains reply of S. M. T. to. Devoted Yachtsman; letters from "Mast Rope," R. B. Forbes and others, and articles on canoeing and rowing. Office 644 Broadway.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1873. THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

will be published immediately. A limited number of advertisements will be received from exhibitors and from the general public.

Application should be made at once to this office, where information will be given and specimen pages furnished.

where information will be given and the inshed.
Cuts of machinery, &c., intended for insertion in the catalogue flust be furnished by advertisers and forwarded without delay, with full explanations,

EBEN BREWER,
51 Chambers street,
New York.

VIENNA

now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, information fa nished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, &c., &c., TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Paris styles; Monograms, Badges, Orders of Dancing, JAS EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1848.

A Proposal.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4, 1872.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 4, 1873.

Victoria :- Thomas J. Ainsly, Captain; B. P.

SPAIN.

Projects of Constitutional Progress and Emancipation by the Ministry.

French Report of the Commission of a Spanish Dictator.

Berrano Said To Be Supreme-Pampeluna in Danger of Capture by the Carlists-Bourbonist Operations Near Barcelona-Republican Action Against Military Mutiny.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 4, 1873. During the session of the National Assembly today Schor Figueras, President of the Ministry, sub mitted a bill convoking a Constituent Cortes on the first day of May; ordering elections for members in Spain and Porto Rico on the 10th of April, all male citizens of the age of twenty to be entitled to vote therefor: dissolving the present Assembly after it has voted the budget, the abolition of slavery and the armament of the volunteers, and providing that in the interim a permanent comittee shall sit, and as soon as the Cortes meets the committee and ministry shall resign.

Senor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, presented a bill authorizing the sale of the Crown property. Señor Sorni introduced a bill extending operation of the banking, judiciary, registration and mortgage laws of Spain to the colonies.

French Report of the Commission of a Dictatorship.

Paris, March 4, 1873. The Messager de Paris publishes in an extra this evening despatches reporting that Marshal Serrano has been appointed Dictator of Spain, and that the republicans have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists near Irun.

MARSHAL SERRANO. His Excellency Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre, Marshal of Spain, and now-according to report—Dictator of the government of the Spaniards, is seventy-three years of age. He sisted to overthrow Espartero in 1843; exiled after the rising at Saragossa in 1854; Ambassador to Paris in 1857; Captain General of Madrid, June, 1865; joined Topete in insurrection at Cadiz in 1868; President of the Council of Ministers in the provisional government, October B, 1868, and was made Regent of Spain on the 18th of June, in the year 1869.

The Siege of Pampeluna. LONDON, March 4, 1873. All accounts show that Pampeluna is likely to Tall into the hands of the Carlists.

The Situation and Operations Near Barcelona.

BAYONNE, March 4, 1873. A passenger train for France was stopped by the Carlist Chief Soliva on Saturday last, near Granolders des Valles, sixteen miles north of Barcelona, and compelled to return to the latter place. MILITARY MUTINY TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Insubordination is rife among the national troops at Reuss, and the authorities have resolved on vigorous measures to check it.

THE QUESTION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, March 4, 1873. The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the resolve concerning the condition of affairs in Spain, having reported against its ssage, the matter came up in the House this afternoon, when the rejection was refused, and the resolve, which is as follows, was substituted:-

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hall with delight the announcement that Spain has declared, by an overwhelming vote in the Cortes assembled, that she will join the sisterhood of republics, and we mest anxiously look forward to the time when we may welcome Cuba, with all her people liberated from the shackles of Blavery, as another separate and independent republic, passessed of all the rights and blessings of freedom and independence.

AMADEUS.

Fatal Accident During the Embarkation of His Ex-Majesty.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, March 4, 1873. A boat belonging to one of the Italian men-of war capsized in the Tagus yesterday afternoon shortly after the embarkation of Amadeus, and pleven persons were drowned.

FRANCE.

President Thiers' Address to the Parliament Legislative Care for the Constitution-General Fremont's Defence-Pare Hyacinthe's Resolve for Pulpit Battle with the Pope.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PARIS, March 4, 1873. President Thiers made a great speech in the Assembly to-day. He reaffrmed his determination to maintain the pact of Berdeaux.

The preamble of the constitutional project de-claring that the Assembly reserves to itself the constitutional power was adopted by the Chamber, the vote standing 475 yeas to 199 nays. GENERAL FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Allen, the celebrated advocate, defends General Fremont in the Memphis and El Pasc Railway case now before the Courts here. PERE HYACINTHE AND THE PAPACY.

Three bundred liberal Catholics have united in an address to Père Hyacinthe urging him to re sume the pulpit at Geneva. The Father has mad a favorable reply, saying that he is willing to preach to those who are resolved not to surrender to either ultramontanism or unbelief.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Official Information for the Use of American Industrials and Inventors.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. LONDON, March 4, 1873. Mr. Jay, United States Minister at Vienna, fur

pishes the following information:

The Exposition trials of agricultural machinery—
the most interesting for the United States—are
announced. They will take place on the Leopoldsdiorf estate, eighteen miles from Vienna. They
will commence with hoes, root-cutting, chopping
and crushing machines, on the 18th of June; grassmowers, respers, tedders and rakes, on the 25th of
June, lor rye, wheat, barley, pasture and clover,
with 305 English acres, and for practice thirty acres.
Threshing machines, straw elevators, corn cleanang and sorting machines, on the 14th of July.
Material will be given for several hours' work.

Steam ploughing, sowing, harrowing and rolling
machines, on the 20th of July.

Horses and oxen will be furnished at tariff rates;
also steam power.

BRAZIL.

The Bavages of Yellow Fever Unabated at Rio Janeiro.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LISBON, March 4, 1873. The South American steamer brings news that the ravages of the yellow fever in Brazil were un-At Rio Janeiro the death-rate was from zhirty-five to forty per day, and the epidemic had spread to Bahia and Pernambuco. A number of English residents returned in the steamer and others were preparing to leave the country.

THE FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND. NEW JERSEY'S DISGRACE.

Two Millions of Dollars Involved-Investiga tion-The Rothschilds May Elicit Startling Revelations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4, 1873. It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to \$2,000,000, and that of this amount \$350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; \$200,000 upon the Rothschilds, and a large amount-the exact figures unknown-upon the

INVESTIGATION AND STATEMENTS AT NEWGATE. Some of the above-named houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of

the transactions. It is stated, on what appears to be good author ity, that one of the members of the house of Rothschild went to Newgate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, the alleged accomplice of the swindlers, and that startling revelations concerning their operations were made, the nature of which is kept secret for the present.

The Circumstances of the Fraud Still Concealed-The Prisoner Noyes Protests His Innocence-What Is Said and What Is Suspected.

LONDON, March 4-Evening. The circumstances of the fraud on the Bank of England remain a mystery.

Noyes, the clerk or confederate of the forgers, now under arrest, is a native of the United States. He protests his innocence, but doubtless knows more than he is willing to tell at present.

Astonishment is expressed that the extent of the transactions did not arouse the suspicions of the bank officials; but it seems that the operators renresented that they were interested in the intro duction of American palace cars on the British railways, and were arranging for their manufacture on a scale which required the employment of a large amount of funds.

GERMANY.

American Inauguration Banquet in Berlin-Prussian Treatment of a City Labor Strike.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

BERLIN, March 4-Midnight. A dinner was given to-night at the American Legation in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Minister Bancroft presided. At his right sat Prince Bismarck. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by its principal members. Among the distinguished guests were Councillor von Philips born and Herr von Greist, Director of Universi-

The toast to "The President of the United States" was offered by Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Bancroft gave "The Health of the German Emperor."

POLICE PLAN FOR THE CONQUEST OF THE CABMEN. As the city cabmen obstinately persist in their strike, to the great inconvenience of the public, the police authorities have ordered the cab proprietors to resume business, under penalty of the withdrawai of their licenses in case of refusal.

WALES.

The Workingmen's Plan for Conciliation of the Strike.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK KERALD.

LONDON, March 4, 1873, The men on strike in Merthyr-Tydyll, at a meet ing to-day, resolved to go back to work on the terms for two weeks, and trust to the masters' honor for an advance of wages for the third week. It is probable that this action well bring the long strike to an end.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. C. Stone, of Kansas, is at the Metro politan Hotel. Judge B. S. Compton, of Michigan, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, is staying at

the Astor House. Colonel John M. B. Lovell, of Savannah, is stop-

Professor J. B. Wheeler, of West Point, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House. Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Veront, is registered at the Pifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressmen James F. Wilson and F. W Palmer, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Thomas W. Conway, former Superintendent of Public Instruction of Louisiana, is at the Fifth

Thomas Hughes, M. P., has succeeded the late Professor Maurice as Principal of the Workingmen's College in London.

The Akhoond of Swat wants troops, but being unable to get recruits, has taken to cursing all who refuse to enlist with him. That's what's troubling the natives.

The family of Casimir Perier have decided to add his Christian name to their surname to keep alive the memory of Louis Philippe's famous minister. The family cognomen has thus been rendered

The London Morning Post wants to know corruption crept into Prussia?" We give it up, but announce our belief that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." There was in the Poland Committee.

A female patient in St. George's Hospital, London, recently died from the effects of a dose of car belic acid, given by mistake instead of senna Better keep poisons in bottles of peculiar and known character to prevent such mistakes.

The Japanese expect to rate some time as thoroughly civilized after our fashion, but for the present prohibit expectoration in the streets of their cities. Being airaid of "flying their kite too high?" they won't allow any kites to be flown.

Oakes Ames has again taken up the shovel and the hoe, and will delve in another field than Congress. He didn't wait in Washington for the final adjournment of the House, but posted for home, only stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a short

Birmingham papers notice the death of Mr Henry Van Wart, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was mainly instrumental in securing the establishment of the Birmingham Exchange, and he was prominent in the agitation which produced

the Reform bill of 1832. Bishop Mermillod, persisting in exercising the functions of Bishop of Geneva in spite of the pro-tests of the Federal Council, was arrested on the 17th of last month and politely conducted to the frontier, near Fernex, France, by the police of

Geneva. This was Gaul-ing. General Changarnier narrowly escaped a violent death a few days since. In returning to Paris from Versailles he stepped from the train before it had fully stopped, and, falling upon the line, was rescued from being crushed by an approachin by the exertions of several railway servants. ed from being crushed by an approaching car James Harris, aged fourteen, an engine cleaner,

lately crawled into the furnace of a locemotive a Paddington, England, for warmth. After he had fallen asleep a "lighter" threw into the furnace a quantity of red-hot coke, which instantly set the boy's ciothes in a blaze, burning him so severely that he soon died.

hat he soon died.

A Frenchman asks why people wish to see the Hotel de Ville, the Legion of Honor, the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Porte-Saint Martin, the Theatre Lyrique, &c., restored in Paris? Why not leave them, he urges, as a moral lesson for Frenchmen and foreigners, and as evidence of the ruin accomplished by the most stupid populace that ever rose against civilization.

Tom Scott Takes Possession of the Senate.

The Most Extraordinary Scene Ever Witnessed in the Legislature-Defeat of the People's Railroad Bill-"Lynch Them," "Fetch Them Out." "Tar and Feather Them"-The Black List Again.

The die is cast, and the people of New Jersey have lost the stake. In all the history of that little com monwealth not an event nor any series of events can be found to parallel the humiliating spectaci witnessed in the halls of her Legislature yesterday. It was virtually the annexation of Jersey to Penn sylvania-a wedlock between Harrisburg and Pitt and Castlereagh never entered more ardently into the work of de-bauching the Irish Legislature than did Tom Scott and his henchman, Senator McPherson, in their successful efforts to destroy the au tonomy of the State of New Jersey. The Legislature which bamed the railroad king will not thwart him any more. How the people's railroad bill was advanced a stage in the Senate on Monday night the readers of the HEBALD already know How the victory which was almost within the peopie's grasp was wrested from them the public have yet to learn.

When the Senate adjourned on Monday night everything looked favorable for the friends of the bill. Edsall, of Sussex, had been converted to the cause of the people, but those who relied on his remaining in that position trusted to a broken reed. Tom Scott sent forth a swarm from the mo nopoly hive during the night, and Edsail-a frai compound of humanity—was no longer himself. One vote only was needed by the friends of No. 3 bill, and this vote they had secured as they thought. How that vote deserted them will pres ently appear.

It was exactly five minutes before twelve was terday forenoon when the President of the Senate

terday forenoon when the President of the Senate announced the long-looked for No. 3. Irick wanted immediately to have another bill considered, but Stone had the motion laid on the table. McPherson would insist on having the charter of the town of Harrison takeh up. On motion of Hewitt, Assembly bill No. 3 was laid overtill the afternoon session.

Then indeed came the tug of war. McPherson had his railroad bill, which was drawn up in the interest of Tom Scott, brought up. Hewitt attacked the and it was laid over. The President, in announcing Assembly Bill No. 3, said he hoped there would be no demonstrations of approbation or disapprobation in the galleries, which were at this time crowded. Baughart moved that the bill be laid over for a day, but the motion was lost. When the bill was put on its third reading Hewitt arose and delivered what may be regarded as the most logical and eloquent address during the session. He pointed out the necessity for railroad competition, and asked if the Pennsylvania company were so weak that they were airaid of rivairy. Who were the opponents of the new charter? Certainly not the people nor the press of the State. Not one except the paid representatives of the Pennsylvania Central on that foor. The President rapped vigorously to suppress the applause which followed this sentence. Hewitt, Banghart and Stone presented petitions in havor of the bill and Cutler delivered a pointed argument in favor of it.

Then came McPherson, who was proceeding to charge corraption on the leaders of the people,

Then came McPherson, who was proceeding to charge corruption on the leaders of the people, when the President called him to order. He complained bitterly of a subsidized press, which cast odium upon men it could not control. He sung the praises of the monopoly and said that those who opposed it were chiefly a ring of corrupt men, though he admitted there were some respectable men named as incorporators.

though he admitted there were some respectable men named as incorporators.

Mr. Stone retorted that there were men 'n oppotion to his bill and in favor of the monopoly who, if they had their just deserts, would be in the Penitentiary. (Loud applause in the galieries.) Williams closed the debate, and he heaped a fearful load of denunciation on the heads of McPherson and Lydecker.

A motion to adjourn having been voted down, the question was put as to the final passage of the bill, and it was defeated by the following vote:—

YEAS - Messrs. Banghart, Cornish, Cutler, Havens, Hendrickson, Hewitt, Stone, Taylor (President), Williams and Woot-10. Wood—10.

Nays—Messrs. Beasley, Edsalt, Hopkins, Irick, Jarrard, Lydecker, McPherson, Moore, Newkirk, Sewell and Sheppard—11.

Then ensued a scene of confusion in the gallery Then ensued a scene of confusion in the gallery such as was never before witnessed in the halls of the Legislature. Cries of "Fetch them out," "Lynch them," "Tar and feather them," "Go for Jarrard," were uttered in angry tones. The President ordered the galleries to be cleared, and this was done by the police, but not without great difficulty. The Senate soon after adjourned. The excitement throughout Trenton was so intense during the evening that fears were entertained for the safety of the Senators who sold themselves to Tom Scott. It may appear incredible, but yet it is stated on the best authority that the sum of \$35,000 was given for one vote on this occasion.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

COHOES, March 4, 1873. In the city election here to-day the democrats elect two Supervisors, two Aldermen and the City Assessor. The republicans elect two Supervisors and two Aldermen. The balance of the ticket is evenly divided between democrats and republi-

At the charter election to-day Perry, democrat, was elected Mayor over Sloan, republican, by seventy-six majority. The republican gain from last year was 429.

seventy-six majority. The republican gain from last year was 429.

Amenia. Mareh 4, 1873.

At the town election to-day there was a large vote polled and after a hot contest. H. Cooper, republican, was elected Mayor by a majority of three.

Pawlings, March 4, 1873.

William Bross was elected Supervisor (democrat) and the whole democratic and liberal republican ticket elected in this town.

Troy, N. Y., March 4, 1873.

At the municipal elections here to-day William Ingram, democrat, by about eight hundred majority; Peter Finnerty, republican, Police Commissioner, over Isaac McConike, democrat, by 1,000 majority; and John Magill, republican, Assessor, It is a clean sweep for the republicans, who are now serenading Mr. Kemp.

Rochester, N. Y., March 4, 1873.

At the charter election to-day John Wilhams, democrat and anti-commission candidate, was elected by about fourteen hundred majority over J. W. Deuel, republican. The latter was also the nominee of the anti-commission party. The issue of commission and anti-commission entered largely into the contest. Eight republican Aldermen out of the fourteen are elected and nine republicans out of the fourteen are elected and nine republicans out of the fourteen are elected and nine republicans out of the fourteen are elected and nine republicans out of the fourteen are elected and nine republicans out of the fourteen are elected and nine republicans out of the fourteen Supervisors. Goddard, a republican Justice of the Peace, is elected by about three hundred majority. The republicans have also a majority in the School Board.

The election passed off quietly. It is estimated that the total vote cast was nearly a third less

Board,

The election passed off quietly. It is estimated that the total vote cast was nearly a third less than in the Presidential election.

In West Thirty-first Street.

A fire broke out yesterday morning between the parlor floor and the basement ceiling of the brown stone building 119 West Thirty-first street, occupied by Mrs. Harriet Taylor as a residence. The damage to the furniture was about one hundred dollars; insured for \$7,000. The building was owned by Mrs. Cameron, of 237 East Twenty-eighth street, whose loss is about one hundred and fifty dollars; insured for \$8,000. The fire was caused by a defect in the heating apparatus.

In Hague Street. A fire broke out yesterday in the five story brick building No. 11 Hague street that caused a damage of \$250. She building is the property of J. C. Hall & Co., and is damaged about one hundred and fitty dollars; insured for \$6,000. The fire origi-nated on the fourth floor, occupied by James Conor as a brass foundry. It was caused by an overheated furnace.

In Grand Street.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning in the Grand street, owned by Mr. Cotheal. The basement was occupied by Herman & Lewis, manufacturers of imitation hair goods. The damage to the stock was about fity dollars. The fire was caused by a lighted match falling on some of the hair.

In Greenwich Street. A slight fire broke out yesterday morning on the first floor of the two story building 515 Green-

wich street, occupied by William H. Rogers as a shoe store. The damage was slight. The fire was caused by a delective flue.

Patrick F. Sullivan, a printer, thirty-eight year, of age, who lived at 43 Oliver street, while suffering from excessive alcoholism, was taken to Belle-vue Hospital by his wife on Monday last, and vue Hospital by his wife on Monday last, and died a few hours subsequently. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest on the body.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Giving a Lift to Rapid Transit on a Small Scale.

The Regulations for Brooklyn Elections.

Senator Tweed the Subject of a Spicy Debate in the Senate.

THE "BOSS" NOT EXPELLED.

A Committee of Three to Investigate the Great Sachem's Evil Deeds.

A TEN DAYS' RECESS AGAIN PROPOSED.

ALBANY, March 4, 1878. Owing to the town elections, which are being held in about twenty different counties of the State, there was not a quorum in the Assembly today, and consequently no business of any great importance was transacted.

PNEUMATIC RAPID TRANSIT. mission of letters and packages by means of pneumatic tubes, which authorizes the company to construct railroads to convey passengers in similar tubes, was the subject of some discussion. Mr. Burns moved to substitute the Senate bill and have it ordered to a third reading, saying that there was no objection to the bill. It was thoroughly guarded in all respects. Mr. Campbell hoped the motion would prevail. There was great clamor in New York for rapid transit, and here was a proposition to secure it speedily. This company had expended \$300,000 in experiments, and have become satisfied that they can go on with their work and construct a railroad on their plan; he therefore hoped the oill would be passed without delay. Mr. West thought no harm would be done by a little delay. Mr. Burns said, if it was desired to have further discussion on this matter, he would not press his motion to pass the bill to a third reading and withdrew it. Mr. Kay renewed the motion and proceeded to speak in favor of the plan. He was in favor of rapid transit in that city. Speaker Cornell said he had no intention of embarrassing the bill. If the bill was to pass he thought it would be well to pass the Senate bill; still he thought the matter had not been as thoroughly considered as it should be. He only asked a little delay on it. Mr. Pierson stated the action of the Railroad Committee, he thought, was very proper and that it should pass at the proper time. He was anxious to have some means of rapid transit given to New York. All he would ask was that it should be done properly and as speedily as possible.

The bill was progressed, and the Committee of the Whole was given permission to sit again on it.

ELECTIONS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The bill amending the act to regulate elections in the city of Brooklyn, which provides that the Board of Electors shall make the regulations instead of leaving them with the Board of Aldermen, was also discussed. On its being brought up Mr. Roche moved to strike out the first section. He thought the matter was more properly in the hands of the Board of Aldermen, was also discussed. On its being brought up Mr. Roche moved to strike out the first section. He thought the matter was more properly in the hands of the Board of Aldermen, was also discussed. On its being brought up Mr. Roche moved to strike out the first section he hands of the Board of Aldermen, was also discussed. On its being brought up Mr. Roche moved that the Mayor nominate and the Aldermen confirm the members of the Board of Election. After discussion the motion was obtoned the motion was obtoned the motion was section.

Various other amendments were effered by Mr. Roche, but they were opposed by Messrs. Van Cott, Watt, Worth and Higgins, and rejected, excep thought no harm would be done by a little delay. Mr. Burns said, if it was desired

some few not affecting the main provisions of the bill.

The bill provides that inspectors, canvassers and registers shall hold property to the extent of \$5,000. Mr. Watt moved to reduce this to \$1,000. Mr. Roche moved to strike it out altogether. This motion was sustained by Mr. Jacobs, who denounced the provision as preposterous. The question was taken on Mr. Watt's motion, and it was rejected. Mr. Van Cott moved to make the clause read "a taxpayer," and the motion was lost. Mr. Roche's amendment was then adopted. Mr. Pel moved an amendment that every person on registering shall make oath that he is a voter, and that naturalized citizens shall produce their naturalization papers in addition to taking the oath, which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

MIKE NORTON ON THE DEFENSIVE.

papers in addition to taking the oath, which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

MINE NORTON ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Mr. NORTON this evening rose to a question of privilege and had read from the Clerk's desk an article from a city journal charging that a bill he had introduced covered claims of a million of dollars for all sorts of papers, such as the Sunburst, Home Gazette, Ratiroad Journal, &c. He denied the charge. Senator Benedict, he claimed, had introduced a bill which covered all their claims, but his bill only covered the newspaper claims against the city for the publication of official notices for the city and county which were valid and legal, and which were published in papers only designated to publish the same. Mr. Norton claimed that the newspaper referred to had confused the two bills and had denounced the one introduced by him under the impression that it was the same bill introduced by Senator Benedict. Whatever odium therefore his bill had been the victim of was properly due to the Benedict bill.

The Entire Entire Session of the SENATE

Benedict bill.

THE ENTIRE SESSION OF THE SENATE
to-day was taken up in discussion upon Senator
Johnson's resolutions for an investigation into the
charges against Senator Tweed, presented by him
on the 21st of February. These resolutions have
already appeared in the Herald. They merely recount the general charges against Tweed and the
fact of his persistent absence from his seat and
provide for the appointment of a committee of
three to investigate and report whether he is qualified for his seat and whether he should not be
expelled.

CALLING UP THE TWEED RESOLUTIONS. CALLING UP THE TWEED RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate numbered just twenty-two members present when Senator Johnson rose and called these resolutions from the table, where they had lain for more than a week. Senator Johnson is a lain for more than a week. Senator Johnson is a sound democrat from Ontario county. He is full of wit and humor. His face is round and plump, and usually full of laughter; but he is as savage as a meat axe when he gets mad. Senator Woodin had the chair, the lame Lieutenant Governor having gone away to the inauguration. Mr. Johnson called up his resolution and at once sat down, content to let the other members fight it out among themselves.

themselves.

THE WAY IN WHICH THEY FOUGHT IT OUT THE WAY IN WHICH THEY FOUGHT IT OUT was almost an anomaly in politics. The republicans (some of them) contended as hereely for Tweed's political life as if he were the leader of their own party and then voted as meekly against him as if they had been in the habit of voting against him during all their past Senatorial existence. Senator Allen, after a speech of considerable length, in which he related the history of the O'Donovan Rossa contest for Tweed's seat in the Winter of '72, offered an additional resolution as follows:

Resolved further, That the seat of the Senator from the Fourth district be and the same is hereby declared va-cant.

Resolved further. That the seat of the Senator from the Fourth district be and the same is hereby declared vacant.

ENTITLED TO A TRIAL.

Senator Madden, a strong republican from the Tenth, or Orange county district, made a fleree speech against this. He said he was a strict constructionist, and so he is. He held that the resolutions could not go back of the action of Mr. Tweed during the existence of the present Senate. There were no charges against him during his present Senatorship, and until such charge is snown against him he is entitled to his seat nere, and in the meantime he is entitled to all the consideration that is extended by our law to all, an impartial trial by a jury of his peers. The power of expulsion is dangerous. This resolution takes Mr. Tweed entirely from within our jurisdiction. It hangs him, in fact, before it tries.

Senator Alien thought the jurisdiction of the Senator was ample in the matter.

Senator D. P. Wood held that Tweed's absence now was no violation of law. He had warrant enough in the Revised Statutes for refusing to qualify, even until the last day of the session.

COULD NOT BE EXPELLED.

Senator Lewis opposed the resolution, especially Mr. Alien's proposed additional resolution. Tweed ought to be heard first. He kaew it was unpopular to say so. Newspaper clamor and popular fury, however, could never move him. If the resolution vacating his seat were to pass to-day Tweed might come nere to-morrew and claim, and no power could prevent him legally taking, it. He could not be expelled from a seat which he had never occupied. Whether gweed has committed a crime or not we don't know. There is no evidence before us. To be sure, he has had a trial, but the jury have rendered no verdict.

Mr. Paimer proposed an amendment that the committee be directed to report within thirty days. Mr. Winslow, republican, from Lewis county, offered an amendment to the effect that the committee further investigate whether any Senator has secured his election, directly or indirectly, by the use of m

has secured as election, directly of the use of money in cancuses, conventions or at the polls.

Senator Johnson opposed it as being too-general and as having a tendency to defeat the bill.

Senator D. P. Wood also opposed it for the same reasons.

Winslow defended it, and said that plenty of charges had been made through the public prints against Senators generally, "and," said he, with a

lofty air that seemed intended to kill, not only the bill, but Johnson too, "if any Senator here objects to having his election investigated I would like to know it."

know it."

CAN MONEY BE USED FOR ELECTIONS?

Madden, whose normal condition is that of furious indignation, raged like a lion at this. He jumped to his feet and said it was all sheer nonsense. Money was used by every man running for office. He used it—he would admit it. There were expenses attending an election that could not be got over except by the New York city members, and the rich Committee of Seventy put them through without expense. But he paid these expenses, and so did the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Johnson) and the Senator from the First (Cook).

sixth (Johnson) and the Senator from the First (Cock).

JOHNSON—Will you also put in the Senator from the Eighteenth (Winslow), if you please?

Madden—Yes, sir; I will put in the Senator from the Eighteenth. I know he paid them.

Winslow—No, sir; that thing may be done in the Tenth, but not in the Eighteenth.

Madden—It is done in my district, and I doubt not it is done in yours.

JOHNSON—Mr. President, we will make an exception, if you please, in lavor or the Senator from the Eighteenth; but if I do not show that he used money in his election then I withdraw the charge. I know he did use it, and I will prove it.

This acted like soothing syrup upon Winslow. He wilted at once, and, after making a rambling explanation, formally withdrew his amendment. Palmer's amendment, requiring the committee to report in thirty days, was then adopted unanimously.

Senator Allen's resolution declaring the seat va-

mously.

Senator Allen's resolution declaring the seat va-cated was lost by the following vote:— YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Benedict, Chatfield, Cock, McGowan, Tiemann, Weismenn-7.

NATS-Messrs. Adams, Bowen, Graham, Johnson, Lewis, Lowery, Madden, Paimer, Perry, Robertson, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin-4.

Mr. Madden then offered an amendment to investigate only the acts of Tweed since his election to the present Senate, and contended that the Senate had no right to go beyond its present ses-

sion.

Mr. Johnson insisted that they had, and instanced the Crédit Mobilier investigation, where the trands of several years before were made the basis of a resolution of expulsion.

Madden, in a fresh outburst of fage, declared he did not care for those men anyhow, and especially

for SCHUYLER COLFAX, WHO WAS THE MOST CONTEMPTI-BLE OF THEM ALL, because he put on more airs than the rest. The vote on Madden's resolution showed that he aione

because he put on more airs than the rest. The vote on Madden's resolution showed that he alone voted for it.

Nor Honestly Introduced.

Senator James Wood asked to be excused from voting, and said he believed with Madden that they could not go back beyond the present Session. He believed that the authors of this movement aimed to investigate somebody else besides Tweed. I propose to let them go the Iull length of their rope. If they see fit to investigate the members of this body, I am willing to give them all they want, but I cannot but believe that if this resolution were intended for any honest purpose it would have, been introduced a year ago. He then voted "aye."

Joinson rose quite red in the face after the Honorable Jim's attack upon his motives, and seen fit to assail my honesty of motive in offering this resolution. Now I would say it is not for him to assail my integrity. It comes with a bad grace from that source. No action of raine is to be governed by his sense of propriety. I am responsible alone to my constituents. But when he charges me with a dishonest purpose I cast the allegation back upon him. The man who intimates corrupt motives in the presentation of this resolution must have a heart that is not what it should be."

Pacified.

The Hon. Jim Wood then disavowed all inten-tions to impugn the motive, &c., and this breeze blew ever, leaving Johnson very red and the Hon-

orable Jim very pale.

THE ORIGINAL RESOLUTION ADOPTED. The original resolution was then adopted by a manimous vote, ten Senators being absent, with no amendment except Palmer's requiring the committee to report within thirty days. The chair, Senator Woodin, at once announced the Special Committee as follows:—Messrs. Johnson, Lewis and Graham. Two of these are republicans. Senator Johnson, the chairman, announces that he will go to New York in a day or two and commence the investigation at once. He will call Tweed and too famous "tainted Senators" before him, and doubtless make the Senate how! like a wilderness before he finishes.

Likelihood off a Ten Days' recess.

doubtless make the Senate howl like a wilderness before he finishes.

It is believed that the Legislature will, after all, take a ten days' recess. It is said, and generally conceded, that the two houses cannot possibly get through their work before the last week in April. The Constitutional Commission will complete their labors next week, and the resuit of their two months' deliberation must be taken in hand by the present Legislature, else the new constitution which the commission will propose cannot be submitted to the people before the general election in 1876. In order that this Legislature may take hold of it I understand it is now the settled purpose of the majority in both houses to get through with all the ordinary legislative business first and then consider the Constitutional Commission. To do this and avoid the necessity of a special session a recess will be taken when the legislative work is through, and after its expiration the houses will go to work on the constitution exclusively. This plan seems to find favor among the country members, who will be the most anxious to get away from Albany early in May, at the very latest, and will, it is believed, meet with no opposition.

FATAL RAILROAD CRASH.

Two Trains Collide on the Hudson River Railroad - One Man Killed - Terrible Wreck on the Road.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 4, 1873.

A terrific collision occurred at Tivoli, on the Hudson River Railroad, at about half-past eleven o'clock this morning. At that hour the express morning, reached Tivoli, where a freight train laid on the up track in its way. The Saratoga express, bound south, and which does not stop at Tivol was then overdue. It became necessary to allow the up express to move on to switch A from the up to the down track, and, in order to stop the expected Saratoga train while the switching was in progress, danger signals had to be and were set for a distance of half a mile north, and the work of switching the express was commenced. The train passed safely up the road and was backing down on to the up track when the Saratoga train came thundering along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The danger was

rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The danger was seen by the engineers of both trains at once, but too late to avoid a collision, and the two locemotives came together with a terrible crash. The tender of the engine of the up express was driven half way through the mail car in the rear and the engine and tender of the down train almost doubled up. The up train was moving slowly and the engineer and fireman and the agent in the mail car had smple time, and did get off safely.

The engineer of the down train, Mr. Lewis Major, and his son, Henry Major, who was fireman, seeing there was no chance for their lives if they remained on their engine, jumped, the father leaping on the river side and the son on the east side. The latter, as he struck the hard ground and ice, bounded under the wheels of the cars and was killed in an instant, his body being nearly cut in two. The father was considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. As soon as the crash was over the body of young Major was taken out from under the wheels, and it was noticed that he was still alive, but gassping tor breath. He was carried tenderly to the bargage car, where in a few moments the poor fellow breathed his last. The bargage car of the down train was not badly smashed, but the locomotive is a complete week. Not a single passenger was hurt nor were any other of the employés injured.

The cause of the accident is not positively known

BEEN BREWER.

51 Chambers street.

New York.

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works by the author of "Frank Fairlegh," The Street Aller's Court Failly.

Prank Fairlegh. Cloth Edit senger was hurt nor were any other of the employes injured.

The cause of the accident is not positively known as yet. All the signals were set in full time to stop the down train. It is believed, however, that the snow and ice upon the windows in the cab of the engine on the down train, together with the binding snow whirled by the nigh wind, prevented Engineer Major from seeing the danger signals in time to avoid the collision. When he first discovered the situation he did everything in his power to avert the crash. He first blew the whities for "down brakes," and afterward pulled the patents; but the brakes were so clogged with snow that they would not hold.

When the excitement attending the accident was over Trackmaster Oils, with a wrecking train and a gang of men, went to work clearing away obstructions, and at six P. M. all trains were running regularly again.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT GREENPOINT. Destruction of Elins' Chemical Works

and Other Property.

Atten o'clock last night the chemical works of acob Elias, on Dupont, Eagle and Oakland streets, Greenpoint, took fire, and by midnight were utterly destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at \$70,000, on which there is an insurance of \$40,000. Several frame buildings adjoining the factory were damaged and the families inhabiting them were driven out. By this fire several hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at seven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morn-

Single copies, in wrappers for malling, six cents